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ABSTRACT

A 2-year project to develop a dictionary of modern Nepali is described. The Nepali-English dictionary was designed to include high-frequency vocabulary and to treat entries thoroughly, including associated collocations, semantic and/or grammatical restrictions, and other information essential to their use in sentences. Contents include 3,642 main entries and 2,708 subentries, with an English-Nepali index. The computer-based project was completed in Nepal and California. The report describes project objectives, achievements during the first year, objectives for the second year, and dictionary specifications, and a more extensive summary of progress toward second-year goals, including details of the computerization process, resolution of issues in research and manuscript preparation (entry selection, sociolinguistic variation, transcription systems, formatting and production details), and formatting of data (entry sorting, generation of the English-Nepali index, cross-referencing, concordance preparation, manuscript format). Appended materials include a second-year project timetable, a dictionary sample in list format, a sample in paragraph format, an index of band names for formatting, and biographical information about two of the researchers. (MSE)

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[F I N A L]

PERFORMANCE REPORT

A STUDENT'S DICTIONARY OF MODERN NEPALI

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March 11, 1987

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PERFORMANCE REPORT

A STUDENT'S DICTIONARY OF MODERN NEPALI

I. OBJECTIVE OF PROJECT

The objective of this project has been the production of a practical, up-to-date Nepali-English dictionary of high frequency vocabulary, selected on the basis of a frequency count and collected from textbooks, typical reading materials, and examples supplied by native speakers. We proposed to treat these words with unusual thoroughness, presenting them with their associated collocations, semantic and/or grammatical restrictions, and other information essential to their use in sentences.

II. ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR, 1984-85

Tasks projected for the first year of the project included:

A. establishing the entry format and making a preliminary selection of entries;

B. completing the frequency count;

C. moving the project to Kathmandu in October, setting up project headquarters there, and establishing a cooperative relationship with Tribhuvan University;

D. hiring and training staff in Berkeley and Kathmandu;

E. preparing an initial selection of entries in preliminary shape and taking them to Nepal for amplification and completion;

F. continuing to collect, analyze and process entries throughout the year.

In our *Interim Performance Report* submitted July 25, 1985 we reported that most project staff selections, including the Nepali consultant/co-researcher (Dr. Ballabh Mani Dahal, professor of Nepali at Tribhuvan University) had been finalized; project approval had been granted by the Government of Nepal, and a project headquarters in Kathmandu established.

Three-fourths of the work on the frequency count was completed as

planned and the resulting partial frequency count utilized in the entry selection process; but (as described in the Interim Performance Report, page 5), we discovered that while it was a useful guide to vocabulary frequency in written Nepali, it was unrepresentative of everyday speech (we found 56 occurrences of the word for 'prince' but only 1 of the word for 'cooked rice' and none for 'lentils'--the two staple foods of Nepal!). Consequently, we decided that our limited time would be better invested by expanding our survey of vocabulary in grammatical textbooks and manuals available in Kathmandu, than in completing the frequency count.

The initial selection of entries was prepared in semi-final format as *A Learner's Glossary of Nepali*,* which was published as a working paper of the Center for South and Southeast Asia Studies and circulated among evaluators and instructors of Nepali. Detailed comments were eventually received from four evaluators. In responding to their comments we decided to include in our dictionary most of the citations used as a basis for our analysis, as these are not only indispensable illustrations of the ancillary information we wish to provide, but are in many cases the most effective way of presenting it. Inclusion of the citations has substantially increased the bulk of the manuscript, and as a result we decided to restrict the total number of entries to the 6,500 highest frequency and most useful items, at least in the first edition. Even so, the manuscript now exceeds 1,600 pages in length.

Although it was not part of our original plan to computerize entry processing, we ascertained that a set of computer programs which was already available could be used to produce a more useful, far more comprehensive product at no additional cost. As the entry format of these programs was useful in its own right, we adopted it, and subsequently proceeded to full computerization of entry-processing in summer 1985.

Thus, by the end of the first year, selection, analysis, preparation and encoding of entries was well under way, and the transition to computerized data processing was in progress.

III. OBJECTIVES FOR THE SECOND YEAR, 1985-1986

Objectives for the second year of the project included:

A. expansion of staff in Kathmandu to include a second junior research officer, and training of staff in word processing and the *LEXWARE* format and conventions;

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*A sample copy of the glossary was submitted with this report.

B. moving the project headquarters in Kathmandu to a more suitable location;

C. determining the feasibility of using a Victor computer in Kathmandu to computerize data entry preparation in initial as well as later stages;

D. continuing to work with evaluators and consultants in Berkeley as well as Kathmandu to review the entries in *A Learner's Glossary of Nepali*, and to resolve issues of both research and manuscript preparation, including:

1. entry selection;

2. sociolinguistic variation, lack of standardization, and implications for transcription conventions;

3. formatting and production issues;

E. completion of entry research and preparation (a process which was in full swing in both Kathmandu and Berkeley during summer 1985);

F. preparation of the dictionary manuscript, by encoding data from index cards into a computer and using *LEXWARE* to:

1. manipulate the data (generate and check cross-references, sort the entries, and generate an index, or finderlist);

2. produce a manuscript in list format for editing and proofing;

3. format the manuscript's fair copy, using customized *LEXWARE* programs in conjunction with Dr. Donald Becker's *SARASVATI*;

G. printing of the dictionary manuscript.

Research, entry preparation/encoding, and editing of the manuscript text on the computer have now all been completed. There has, however, been a delay in formatting and printing the manuscript owing to problems with the printers. The year's activities are described in detail below, and a summary of the year's timetable is provided as Appendix A. Specifications of the dictionary manuscript follow below.

IV. DICTIONARY: SPECIFICATIONS

Working Title: *A Practical Dictionary of Modern Nepali*

Number of Entries

main entries:	3,642
subentries:	2,708
total entries:	6,350

(Table continued on following page)

Number of pages (estimated*)	
introduction:	40
Nepali-English volume:	1,026
English-Nepali index:	559
total pages:	1,625
Number of: definitions	8,000
keywords in English-Nepali index:	4,538
subkeyword phrases in index:	9,986
illustrative examples:	8,700
auxiliary notes:	510
alternate pronunciations:	506
alternate/variant spellings	446
cross-referenced synonyms:	2,500

The size of the file is 2,355,567 bytes, which has proved to be the maximum convenient size for processing on the equipment we are using now (a Leading Edge Model D with a 20 megabyte hard disk). The total of 6,350 entries represents an arbitrary cutoff point in the work, established by considering all entries prepared on or before November 30, 1986 as the total body of data for the purposes of the draft manuscript. New headwords do continue to be suggested by colleagues however, as well as occurring in additional citations provided by Nepali speakers for existing headwords. The lexicographer is still researching new headwords as they are received, and since insertion of new data into a file maintained with *LEXWARE* is a relatively simple matter, they can easily be incorporated into the dictionary before final publication. At the moment approximately 400 headwords which were not among the selection finalized in November have been prepared in this way, so that the total number of entries projected as of June 1987 approaches 7,000. The staff now recognizes this continuing process of revision and expansion of the dictionary as a useful way of making the dictionary responsive to the needs of its clientele, which ideally should evolve into a continuing and self-supporting activity. We have addressed this issue in the proposal for "Computerized Publication of *A Practical Dictionary of Nepali*", submitted to the U.S.D.E. December 2, 1986.

V. PROGRESS TOWARD GOALS DURING 1985-86

Staff and Headquarters

In December 1985, Miss Anjali Dewan joined the dictionary staff as junior

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*These figures may be modified slightly when the manuscript is printed due to its production in fascicles rather than in the form of a continuous document as it is stored in the computer.

research officer. Miss Dewan, who holds a master's degree in English literature, was able to remain with the project until the end of June, and contributed important English-language skills as well as becoming a competent Nepali-language lexicographer.

Debi Prasad Gautam, lecturer in Nepali at Tribhuvan University, joined the project for the month of May 1986 to prepare entries for Sanskritized loan words and to review entries prepared by other members of the staff.

Mr. John Mock, student advisor to the University of California's Undergraduate Education Abroad Program in India, consulted with Mr. Ghimire, senior research officer, during August 1985. He corrected English translations and finalized the definitions of many entries.

Dr. Ballabh Mani Dahal, professor of Nepali at Tribhuvan University, became the project's Nepali consultant/co-researcher in May 1985. Dr. Dahal holds the Ph.D. in linguistics from Pune University in India, and is a member of Tribhuvan University's Nepali Instruction Committee. He has been a past member of Nepal's Royal Commission for Higher Education and of the Nepali Delegation to the United Nations. He was co-chief editor of the Royal Nepal Academy's *Nepalī Bṛhat Śabda-Koś [Nepali Unabridged Dictionary]* with K.P. Parajuli, and is a specialist in the development of lexicographical materials of all types for Nepali.

Mr. Raghu Ghimire, the project's senior research officer, took responsibility for shifting the project headquarters to a new location in August 1985. By locating the project in a suburb of Kathmandu he was able to rent a small bungalow at less than half the cost of the suite of rooms it occupied during the first year. The increased staff transportation costs were more than offset by the savings in rent as well as utilities, which were lower in our new location.

The firm of Data Systems International provided training to project staff in word processing and use of the Victor personal computer as part of a contract for rental and servicing of the Victor PC used by the project in Kathmandu.

Computerization of Data Processing Procedures

As mentioned above, we adopted a set of computer programs for lexicography (*LEXWARE*, developed by Dr. Robert Hsu of the University of Hawaii) to computerize most aspects of our work. We also benefited from the presence in Kathmandu of Data Systems International, which offered us quality computer facilities and expertise at reasonable rates.

LEXWARE enables us to perform a variety of sorting, compiling and

formatting tasks on a computer:

A. sorting of entries in the order used for devanagari;

B. sorting of dictionary files to extract lists of bands in alphabetical order by band name (for proofing purposes);

C. generation of an English-Nepali index (finderlist);

D. generation of certain types of cross-referenced and cross-listed entries;

E. generation of concordances to check for assymmetry in cross-references and synonyms;

F. formatting of manuscript (both draft manuscript in list-format and final manuscript in paragraph-format, with mixed devanagari and roman fonts);

G. extraction of statistics on the dictionary file.

The application of these programs is explained and illustrated in the section on "Organization of Data and Formatting of the Manuscript", pages 13-18. We have not found any other software which can duplicate these features. While certain data base programs can do many lexicographical jobs, their use of fields rather than variable length bands* to arrange and manipulate the data permits considerably less flexibility in the length of individual fields in an entry, the freedom to rearrange or repeat them, and the option of omitting fields which are not needed. Adoption of *LEXWARE* did necessitate budgetary revisions, as well as the sacrifice of some staff time for additional training, but it allowed us to expand our scope to include many tasks not considered feasible when the project was proposed, including:

A. preparation of an English-Nepali index;

B. more extensive cross-listing of compounds and sequences;

C. more complete cross-referencing of synonyms;

D. listing of variant spellings and pronunciations.

Using these programs thus greatly increased the productivity of staff time. The index was not even contemplated in the original proposal, and would not have been feasible without *LEXWARE*, since at least one additional full-time staff position would have been needed. Cross-listing of compounds and sequences, and symmetrical cross-referencing of synonyms are also very useful conventions for the user. Listing of alternate and variant spellings had been excluded in our initial plans as too complex and time-consuming, and became feasible only when Dr. Hsu customized *LEXWARE* to provide for

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*See page 14 for a discussion of bands as used in *LEXWARE*.

generating many alternates and variants by computer. Finally, *LEXWARE* also made insertion of new entries, definitions and other information convenient at any stage of the work, up to the point where the index is generated, thus permitting us to revise and/or expand entries which had already been encoded, but for which new information was subsequently discovered in the course of preparing other entries.

To use *LEXWARE*, the staff rented an IBM PC in Berkeley and the previously mentioned Victor PC in Kathmandu (as importation and maintenance of computers in Nepal is difficult, we decided against taking an IBM PC to Kathmandu). We also had access to the Center for South and Southeast Asia Study's IBM PC/AT during summer and fall 1986. Dr. Hsu installed *LEXWARE* on the PC in Berkeley during summer 1985, demonstrated its use to the project's lexicographer, Dr. Ruth Schmidt, and made a number of modifications to adapt it to the specific needs of the project. We were able to use most *LEXWARE* programs on the Victor, after Data Systems International acquired a *SPITBOL* compiler; and with the renting of a printer in April 1986 preparation and correction of draft manuscript was made much faster and easier. Using a computer in Nepal was not always trouble-free; vagaries of the local electricity supply along with hazards such as dust and windstorms gave us some anxious moments; however the staff of DSI always came through with emergency repairs, equipment, or advice. In the summer of 1986 Dr. Hsu was again able to work with the project to provide additional customization of *LEXWARE* and to write the formatting programs *PREPSAR* and *PREPENG*, which format the Nepali-English volume and the English-Nepali index, respectively.

When funds for computer rental were exhausted, Dr. Schmidt used her own newly acquired IBM-compatible computer (a Leading Edge Model D) to complete encoding of entries and manuscript preparation after July 31, 1986. *LEXWARE* was further modified in November 1986 to accomodate the larger file which had been accumulated by that time. The technological means now exists for making additions and emendations to the dictionary file at any time, and as noted on page 4, Dr. Schmidt continues to research and encode new headwords.

Resolution of Issues Involved in Research and Manuscript Preparation

A. Entry Selection

As mentioned on page 2, work on the frequency count was discontinued when we realized that it was an inadequate basis for entry selection. We instead expanded our survey of textbook vocabulary and our collection of speech

samples. During the second year we realized that our techniques of entry research and analysis produce, as a by-product, a valid sample of vocabulary in current use in Kathmandu. The entry preparation process is described in detail below.

The task of researching new entries includes the following basic steps. (1) A research officer is given a number of headwords, which may be semantically related if they have been excerpted along with citations from a common context in a textbook or other reading matter, such as a newspaper. (2) The researcher looks the headwords up in *Nepalī Bṛhat Śabda-Koś* and other monolingual Nepali dictionaries to check their spellings; at which time he also notes their part(s) of speech and any meanings which may be mentioned. (3) The headwords are checked in bilingual dictionaries; and if there is a Sanskrit loan word it is checked in a Sanskrit-English and/or a Hindi-English dictionary.

(4) The researcher then confirms or disconfirms the information he has collected by generating additional citations in his own dialect of Nepali until all parts of speech and definitions are attested to (or until he fails to find such citations). For example, if his headword is *aghi** ('already, formerly; facing, ago, before') he eventually finds citations confirming three parts of speech and five definitions. If a part of speech or a meaning can not be confirmed by a citation, it is not included in *A Practical Dictionary* regardless of the case made by other authorities for its existence. Because citations generated in this way are so basic to our work, the research officers compare notes and criticize each other's citations; and no citation is included in the dictionary unless it has been approved by the consultant/co-researcher. In our experience this practice tends to standardize the citations and to reduce (but not eliminate) dialect variation.

The researchers break their data down by part of speech and meaning. Usually there are also sub-entries, which are researched in exactly the same way as headwords. In the case of *aghi*, there is an emphatic, *aghi nai*, 'long ago'; a derived superlative, *aghillo*, 'first, former, front; the former'; a reduplicated form *aghi-aghi*, 'a long time ago'; and four compounds. (The headword *aghi*, prepared in *LEXWARE*'s band format, is included as Item #4 in the "Sample of Dictionary Entries" which is attached as Appendix B.)

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*All examples supplied in the text are given in the spelling transcription unless they are enclosed in slants (which indicate the pronunciation transcription). For a description of the transcription systems employed in the dictionary, see page 11, "Transcription Systems".

The chief lexicographer checks and often revises the analysis of the entry, typically isolating additional meanings or parts of speech, questioning English translations, or splitting definitions off as sub-entries. Grammatical and cultural notes are added at this point. The research officers then record the data on index cards, indicating band names and band mode numbers according to *LEXWARE* conventions. The chief lexicographer encodes the entry into the computer and files the index card(s) for later reference. All these activities go on simultaneously in one large room, permitting continual cross-checking of the data, as well as an exchange of ideas.

The production of citations from speech generates a continuously expanding (some would say endless) supply of new headwords, all of which are in current use and therefore likely to be encountered by the learner. For example, the following citation was provided by a researcher to illustrate one meaning of *khojiiniiti*: 'curious'.

/raamlaai syaamko bektigat kuraamaa sadaĩ khojiniti caaincha/, 'Ram is always curious about Shyam's personal affairs'

This sentence contained a new headword, */bektigat/* (spelled *byaktigata*), 'personal'. *byaktigata* also means 'individual' and a citation for the second definition was found in the phrase:

/bektigat yogyataa/, individual abilities'

--This introduced still another set:

yogya, 'able, capable, competent; qualified; suitable; worthy'
ayogya, 'incapable, incompetent; unqualified; unsuitable; unworthy'
yogyataa, 'ability, competence; qualification; expertise'
yogadaana, 'contribution'

Not only new headwords, but also additional definitions and sub-entries for existing headwords are generated in this way.

B. Sociolinguistic Variation and Lack of Standardization

Our work was constantly affected by sociolinguistic variation, despite our attempts to bypass it by restricting the dictionary's coverage to accepted Kathmandu usage as approved by the Royal Nepal Academy (and reflected in its *Nepalī Bṛhat Śabda-Koś*). Not only spelling and pronunciation, but meanings and many points of grammatical usage in Nepali are currently in a state of evolution and change, owing to mutual influence between Nepali and adjoining languages on one hand, and the effects of educational and standardi-

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zation programs on the other. Two examples will illustrate the range of this variation.

1. Historical medial */h/* and aspiration of medial voiced consonants is usually lost in Nepali, and final *v* (*/w/*) is pronounced as */b/* or */u/*. Thus an entry which appears as *sambhava* ('pssible') in most dictionaries may be pronounced */sambhab/*, */sambab/*, */sambhau/* or */sambau/*.* Certain pronunciations belong to identifiable social or caste groups, such as "Brahmin", "non-mother-tongue Nepali speaker", "uneducated speaker"; and pronunciation is therefore an emotionally freighted issue, with discussions about correct pronunciation more apt to lead to controversy than to consensus. Spelling is so unstandardized that even in the dictionary project office, three educated lexicographers with access to all the available dictionaries, still consistently produced divergent spellings.

2. Gender concord, which is a feature of many related Indo-Aryan languages, survives only marginally in Nepali, and is identified with the Brahmin and Chetri castes' usage of the language. Agreement of verb and adjective suffixes with masculine/feminine nouns denoting human beings is taught in schools, but is not universally employed:

/saani keTi rũdaiche/, 'the little girl is crying' (with concord: a Brahmin speaker, or a sentence from a written document)

/saano keTi rũdaicha/, 'the little girl is crying' (without concord: speech, particularly of a non-mother-tongue Nepali speaker)

/bilaaetki raani/, 'the Queen of England' (with concord: in a radio broadcast)

/bilaaetko raani/, 'the Queen of England' (without concord: considered incorrect; a radio announcer's error reflecting more colloquial usage outside the studio)

During the second year, we decided that consensus on correct usage was probably not only impossible to obtain even among our small, highly educated staff, but would represent no more than a guess at the outcome of an evolving linguistic picture. We had already formulated, during summer 1985, conventions for representing variation in gender concord and nominative:oblique suffix variation; and since customized revisions in *LEXWARE* now offered us the option of also recording variations in pronunciation and spelling, and generating cross-listings by computer, we decided to record them as well. Dr. Dahal made

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*See Appendix B, Item #18, for the entry *sambhava*.

this task his special project, and reviewed the entries which had been collected up to spring 1986, noting the variant forms. On the basis of his notes, we were able to formulate phonological, sociological and historical guidelines allowing us to predict with about 75% accuracy when variation is likely to occur and which member of a set of variant forms will probably be considered correct by educated speakers of Nepali. In checking entries prepared in Berkeley during summer 1986, as well as entries completed in Kathmandu after Dr. Schmidt's departure and mailed to Berkeley, these guidelines were referred to. However, in-field checking still needs to be done on all the entries completed after June 10, 1986; and it is probable that the number of headwords which have variant spellings and/or pronunciations will ultimately prove larger than is reflected in the current statistics on the dictionary file.

C. Transcription Systems

Three different transcription systems are employed for different purposes in the dictionary. The first, which is used in headword (.hw) bands and in the *SARASVATI* fields of some other bands, is the *SARASVATI* transcription [Ex. *agHil+lo*], which is used by Dr. Becker's devanagari font program to generate devanagari characters in the formatted final manuscript.** The second is the spelling transcription [Ex. *agẖillo*], which is used in spelling bands and the spelling fields of some other bands. It records the same information in characters which will remain in roman after the manuscript is formatted. Spelling transcription is used to indicate the correct spelling of words in bands where devanagari cannot be conveniently introduced, such as grammatical notes; it also helps the user who either does not control the devanagari writing system, or controls it poorly. Finally, a pronunciation transcription [Ex. *agillo*], is provided in pronunciation (pr) bands and used in all illustration (il) bands. Using pronunciation transcription in illustrations helps the learner to recognize words in speech; it also expedites encoding of entries

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*Currently, 14% of the headwords have variant pronunciations and 12% have variant spellings (variation in sub-entries is not recorded). This is not an accurate picture, because we have not been able to record all the variants. Once this has been done, the number of headwords with variants will probably exceed 20% of the total. But this is a task for a specialist, such as Dr. Dahal.

**See Appendix D, "Index of Band Names" for definitions of these and other band names used in the report.

by eliminating the need to interrupt typing to look up spellings.

The following table (excerpted from the instruction manual for *SARASVATI*) shows the devanagari characters with their equivalents in *SARASVATI*.

Syllabic Sounds

अ [a], आ [A],*ऑ [@], इ [i], ई [I], उ [u], ऊ [U],
ऋ [&], ॠ [&&], ए [e], ऐ [E], ओ [o], औ [O].

Non-Syllabic Sounds

क [k],*क़ [q], ख [kH],*ख़ [x], ग [g],*ग़ [G], घ [gH], ङ [#],
च [c], छ [cH], ज [j],*ज़ [z], झ [jH], ञ [ñ],
ट [T], ठ [TH], ड [D], ड़ [R], ढ [DH], ढ़ [RH], ण [N],
त [t], थ [tH], द [d], ध [dH], न [n],
प [p], फ [pH],*फ़ [f], ब [b], भ [bH], म [m],
य [y], र [r], ल [l], व [v] or [w],
श [S], ष [$], स [s], ह [h]

D. Formatting and Production Issues

As a concomitant of our decision to use *LEXWARE*, manuscript production in this project has been linked to technology compatible with the IBM, on which *LEXWARE* runs. Production of camera-ready copy with packages designed to work with the IBM has proven to be a problematic process. Dr. Becker's *SARASVATI*, which we used, was at the time our formatting programs were written the only usable devanagari font program for IBM-compatible printers. It produces attractive characters, but is very slow to run (between five and six minutes per page, depending on the condition of the printer). The size of the characters can not be varied, and the slightly greater height of the devanagari characters, as compared with the roman, necessitates 1.5 line spacing, resulting in a manuscript with a lot of "air" in each page. Other disadvantages of *SARASVATI* for our purposes are that it can not produce italics or boldface, does not right-justify, and that the devanagari can not be viewed on the screen before printing.

Finally, *SARASVATI* can only be used with a Toshiba 1340 printer. In our December 2, 1986 proposal for computerized publication of *A Practical Dictionary of Nepali*, we described this printer as inadequate for long or repeated production runs, and observed that the manufacturer has discontinued the model, with

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*Asterisks indicate Hindi characters not needed in Nepali. Dr. Becker customized *SARASVATI* for us by eliminating some of these and providing some additional conjuncts and roman diacritics.

the result that spare parts have become scarce. We repeatedly experienced problems with the print head and traction feed on this machine. Our original 1340, purchased in July 1986, was always a "lemon", and needed a new print head by October even though the manufacturer's instructions were followed carefully. There was so much delay in getting this part that we bought a second 1340, which worked quite well until it was accidentally damaged in the course of moving, in late November. The damaged part was the print head again, and when the distributor could not repair it we took it to the same service company that was repairing the first one.

At this point, ordinary bad luck was superseded by unusual bad luck, in accordance with the principles set forth in Murphy's Law, and the service company suddenly went bankrupt. The lemon printer was returned, but the other one was not, and there was no explanation. Dr. Schmidt's Christmas holidays were devoted to recovering the missing printer, which was finally located in the residence of one of the firm's employees and handed over--unrepaired--with the assistance of another of the firm's employees, on December 29, 1986.

On January 3, Dr. Schmidt took the machine to ECX, which is the only authorized Toshiba service center in the Bay Area, and is located some distance from the Berkeley campus in Walnut Creek. The repair was again delayed when Toshiba sent a defective print head replacement to ECX, but at the end of February we were finally able to pick it up, in good working order. The first machine was usable in the interim, but was not reliable, and needed someone to watch it to make sure nothing was malfunctioning; it also printed more slowly than before (6 minutes a page on manuscripts formatted by *SARASVATI*). On a 1,600-page manuscript this would amount to four man-weeks of labor. As we could not spare the staff time and did not want to delay submission of the final report on the project, we printed the dictionary manuscript in *LEXWARE*'s list-format, which is quicker to print (2 pages per minute) and which presents the data in a well-organized, readable form. Printing of the manuscript in paragraph format by *SARASVATI* was commenced after the second machine was again at our disposal, and the formatted manuscript dispatched afterward.

Organization of the Data and Formatting of the Manuscript

A Practical Dictionary, like other dictionaries, is organized in fascicles by letter (in this case, by the characters of the devanagari syllabary). There are 41 such fascicles in the manuscript.

Dictionary entries are encoded in *LEXWARE*'s band format, identified by band names, and where bands are grouped, by band mode and submode numbers. These band names and mode numbers are an abbreviated representation of the relationship between the information in the band and the headword of the entry. For instance, the band name 'pr' designates the body of the band as the headword's part of speech. If there is more than one part of speech the bands are distinguished by mode numbers: '1ps' (first part of speech), '2ps' (second part of speech), and so on. Bands are stacked horizontally in a file, and *LEXWARE* programs tell the computer which bands to look for in performing various operations on the data after it has been encoded. Some of these operations are described below. For details concerning individual bands, please refer to Appendix D.

A. Sorting of Entries

This may be done to re-order entries which have not been encoded in the devanagari alphabetical order, or to incorporate various types of new material. A program called *HANDSORT* uses a sort utility and a table of numeric values of the characters in the *SARASVATI* transcription to sort the headwords in a designated file. It does this by looking for headwords (which are preceded by band names beginning with a dot, such as '.hw', '.abb', '.xr', etc.; and sorting the bands according to the values of the characters in the bodies of the bands. Other types of sorting are also possible; another program, *BANDSORT*, extracts all the different bands occurring in a designated file and lists them in roman alphabetical order, so that '.hw' bands, 'pr' bands, and 'ps' bands, etc. appear in separate lists. This is useful in searching for typos in band names which might interfere with program operation, and also in proofing when one is interested in only one type of band.

B. Generation of the English-Nepali Finderlist (Index)

A program called *INVERT* looks for the headword and definition ('df') bands, and extracts words marked with asterisks in the definition bands to obtain the English keywords for the finderlist. It then inverts the information in the band bodies so that the definition appears in the finderlist as a keyword associated with a Nepali headword or subheadword.

(See following page for example.)

Ex. *Dictionary*

```
.hw    sam+bHav
sp    sambhava
pr    sambhab
alpr    sambhau
nspr    sambab
var    sam+bHab {sambhaba
ps    ADJ
1df    *possible
2df    *probable, *likely
..der    sam+bHAvanA
sp    sambhaavanaa
pr    sambhaabanaa
ps    NOM
1df    possibility <*possible>
2df    probability <*probable>
```

Finderlist

```
.KW    possible    ::    }sam+bHav{ sp. sambhava.
PH    impossible    ::    }asam+bHav{ sp. asambhava < }sam+bHav{
  sp. sambhava.
PH    possibility    ::    }sam+bHAvanA{ sp. sambhaavanaa
  < }sam+bHav{ sp. sambhava.
```

C. Machine Generation of Cross-referenced and Cross-listed Entries

A program, *GENVAR*, generates entries for variant forms using the band names 'var' (variant), 'alsp' (alternate spelling), and 'xl' (cross-listing for a non-standard spelling).

Main Entry:

```
.hw    agHi
sp    aghi
pr    agi
alpr    aghi
xl    agi {agi
```

Cross-listing:

```
.abb    agi
sp    agi
pr    agi
xlof    agHi {aghi
```

Another program, *RAISE*, uses an empty band called 'gen' to raise a subentry to main entry status when the user needs a cross-listing to find it. The derivation *abelaa* of *belaa* (Item #15 in Appendix B) illustrates this operation.

(See following page for example.)

Main Entry

```
.hw    belA...
..der    abelA
sp    abelaa
pr    abelaa
gen
1ps    ADV
1df    *late
2ps    NOM
2df    *delay
```

listed under 'B'

Raised Entry

```
.xr    abelA
sp    abelaa
pr    abelaa
1ps    ADV
1df    late
2ps    NOM
2df    delay
derof    belA {belaa
```

listed under 'A'

D. Preparation of Concordances to Check for Assymmetry

Two programs, *SYMCHECK* and *BANDCORD*, do this. *SYMCHECK* reports cross-ferences to headwords which have no matching reference. For example, in Item #13 of Appendix B, a 'cf' band under *belaa*, 'time', refers the reader to *bera*, 'time'; but there is [deliberately in this case] no such reference back to *belaa* under *bera*. *SYMCHECK* reports this, using a formula which draws the lexicographer's attention to *bera*:

```
cf    ber
.hw    belA
..der    abelA
```

BANDCORD makes a concordance of subentry bands such as 'cpd' (compound) and 'seq' (sequence) which need to be cross-listed under both headwords. If the cross-listing is symmetrical, each subentry will be shown twice. In this brief sample, they are assymetrical; but the example below shows the way *BANDCORD* would represent the compounds of *aghi* if they were cross-listed under *pachi*, *tira* and *sarnu*, but not under *laagnu*.

```
agHi > agHi-pacHi          ..cpd          agHi-pacHi
pacHi > agHi-pacHi         ..cpd          agHi-pacHi
agHi > agHi lAg+nu         ..cpd          agHi lAg+nu
agHi > agHil+tira          ..cpd          agHil+tira
tira > agHil+tira          ..cpd          agHil+tira
agHi > agHi sar+nu         ..cpd          agHi sar+nu
sar+nu > agHi sar+nu       ..cpd          agHi sar+nu
```

E. Formatting of Manuscript

A program in *LEXWARE* called *LISTGEN* formats dictionary files in list-format, for proofing and reference in the intermediate stages of the work. Two programs customized by Dr. Hsu for this project, *PREPSAR* and *PREPENG*, format dictionary files in paragraph-format, using Dr. Becker's devanagari font program *SARASVATI*. A sample of the entry *aghi* from the Nepali-English volume of the dictionary is shown below in list-format and in paragraph-format.*

List-Format

```
.hw     agHi
           sp     aghi
           pr     agi
           alpr   aghi
           xl     agi {agi
             1ps     ADV
               11df     *already
               11il     bas agi chuTyo |the bus already left

               12df     *before, *previous|ly, *former|ly
               12il     agi aaeko keTo |the boy who came before
                 (previously)
               12il     agi esto calan thiena |formerly this custom did
                 not exist
             2ps     PPN
               21df     facing, in *front of <*face>
               21il     raamko agi basnos |please sit facing Ram

               22df     *ago
               22note   When used with expressions of time, %-ko| may
                 be omitted after the noun preceding %aghi|
               22il     das din agi |ten days ago
             3ps     CONJ
             3df     before (joining two clauses)
             3il     ghar jaanubhandaa agi kaam saka |finish the job
               before going home
           seealso   sak+nu {saknu
```

(Continued on following page)

*See page 22 for a sample of a formatted entry from the English-Nepali index.

(E. Formatting of Manuscript)

Paragraph-Format

अघि aghi, pr. agi, alt. pr. aghi, 1. ADV. a) already: bas agi chuTyo, the bus already left. b) before, previously, formerly: agi aaeko keTo, the boy who came before (previously). agi esto calan thiena, formerly this custom did not exist. 2. PPN. a) facing, in front of: raamko agi basnos, please sit facing Ram. b) ago. (Note: When used with expressions of time, '-ko' may be omitted after the noun preceding 'aghi'.) das din agi, ten days ago. 3. CONJ. before (joining two clauses): ghar jaanubhandaa agi kaam saka, finish the job before going home. --See also सक्नु saknu.

Although most *LEXWARE* operations are run on the manuscript as a whole, some of them are run on individual fascicles after all the entries in the fascicle have been encoded. For example, the fascicle '*H*' (ह) was encoded and edited three times. During the summer of 1985, the entries in *A Learner's Glossary of Nepali* were encoded into the computer, and the result formatted with *LISTGEN* and printed. In May 1986, a number of additional entries beginning with '*H*' was encoded and sorted into the existing file with *HANDSORT*. *BANDSORT* was then run on the file as an aid to proofing and to provide statistics on the file. The new cumulative file was then *LISTGENed* again. In November 1986 the last batch of '*H*' entries was encoded, sorted in, formatted and printed. Each of the dictionary's 41 fascicles has been worked through three times in this way.

When the entire dictionary file is complete, programs are run in the following sequence before editing can be finished and the manuscript formatted.

1. *BANDCORD* and *SYMCHECK* are run to check manually generated cross-listings and cross references;

2. *GENVAR* and *RAISE* are run to generate cross-listings for variants and to raise subentries to main entry status;

3. *HANDSORT* is run to sort the entries generated by *GENVAR* and *RAISE* into the dictionary file;

4. *INVERT* is run to generate a finderlist. Both *INVERT* and *HANDSORT* perform sorting operations on the entire dictionary file, so they cannot be run

without a fixed disk. Our file requires 20 megabytes of disk space, which appears to be the minumum required for processing dictionary files with *LEXWARE* on a PC.

At this point, the lexicographer must proof the entire work, adding missing cross-listings and cross-references, and adjusting the treatment of starred keywords in the 'df' (definition) bands so that English homographs (such as *bear*, 'a large mammal' and *bear*, 'to carry, support') are separated, and phrases of the same English keyword are grouped together. In the process, a final editing of the dictionary is performed. The edited fascicles are then formatted with *LISTGEN* and printed. These *LISTGENs* will be used as a reference by the lexicographer when formatting the manuscript with *PREPSAR* and *PREPENG*.

5. The final step in the process is formatting the manuscript with *PREPSAR* and *PREPENG*. One fascicle at a time is formatted, and the results may be viewed and edited before printing; however the devanagari does not appear on the screen, and errors in transcription are often difficult to catch, but can cause major anomalies in the formatted manuscript. *PREPSAR* provides the lexicographer with a list of any spelling bands or fields which may be missing and need correction. Pagination is supplied by the formatting program. When all 41 fascicles of the Nepali-English volume are complete, the lexicographer begins to format the English-Nepali index with *PREPENG* and to print it, working again by fascicles according to the roman alphabetical order (*A, B, C* and so on). If the equipment functions well and she has edited carefully, in due course she accumulates a manuscript ready for copying. During the process, many new headwords, definitions and illustrations will have occurred to her, but these must be set aside for inclusion in the growing list of additions and revisions to be made to the next edition.

The dictionary which has emerged from this project is somewhat different from the work we envisaged in the original proposal. There are fewer entries, but they are far more complete, and meet the actual needs of the dictionary's users more effectively. The change in the dictionary's title reflects a substantive reassessment of the dictionary's application, which will not be restricted to the classroom. *A Practical Dictionary of Nepali* provides more comprehensive grammatical, contextual and semantic information for high-frequency vocabulary than any other South Asian language dictionary. It will

become an indispensable resource for teachers, researchers, development experts and foreign service personnel as well as students.

Compactness has been sacrificed in the interests of providing this wealth of exemplification and annotation, but we hope that recent technological innovations in computer graphics will make it possible to reduce the current 1,600-page manuscript up to 50% when it is prepared for publication.

A rule of thumb we have used in choosing information to be included in individual entries is this: if our dictionary, along with a good grammar, were a student's only source of information about Nepali in a monolingual situation, would it provide him the information to function effectively? Could he not merely secure meals and lodging, but place a long distance telephone call? Compose a reply to a letter? Get his bicycle fixed? Describe a companion's medical problem to a doctor? Explain to a colleague how a computer works? *A Practical Dictionary* addresses such practical issues, not by providing a dictionary with a different structure than other dictionaries, but by providing several types of information that is not consistently available elsewhere, but which is essential to the user in any hands-on situation.

1. We provide more citations, and they are usually longer, illustrating not only a word's range of meanings but its collocation. For example, the verb *sodhnu*, 'to ask' takes *laaii*, 'to' when it is directed toward a person, but *maa*, 'in, on, at' when it is directed toward a place:

/maile raamlaai prasna sodẽ/, 'I asked Ram a question'

/koThaako nambar risepsanmaa sodnos/, 'please inquire at the Reception for the room number'

Even a simple word varies according to context. For example, Turner provides the following meanings for the word *kaama*: 'work, deed; industry; business, profession; duty, task, use'. The student, who does not know much about the word's context, is not always able to translate *kaama* into English, to say nothing of using it appropriately in a Nepali sentence. *A Practical Dictionary* provides contexts for these meanings (see Item #10 in Appendix B).*

2. We separate out compounds and sequences which have single-word translations in English. Under the entry *kaama*, we find *kaama aaunu* and *kaama laagnu*, 'to be useful'; *kaama laagne*, 'useful, handy'; and *kaama garnu*, 'to work'. Some compounds, such as *kaama garnu*, lit. 'to do work', are relatively easy for the learner to decode. Others may be quite idiomatic, and not at all

---

*In the dictionary manuscript, $parnu_1$ and $parnu_2$, also $laagnu_1$ and $laagnu_2$ are appropriate examples of well-illustrated entries.

apparent from a consideration of the component words:

baaTo hernu, 'to wait (lit. 'to watch the path')
dhokaa khaanu, 'to be cheated' (lit. 'to eat a fraud')
khataraa uThaaunu, 'to take a risk' (lit. 'to raise danger')

Since compounding is so productive in Nepali, about one fourth of our total number of entries consists of compounds and sequences of various types. They are indispensable, however, if one wishes to speak Nepali fluently and correctly.

3. We provide notes cautioning the user about grammatical usages which do not correspond to those in English. An example of this is found in the sentence */malaai paisaa caaiyo/*, "I need money', in which the Nepali verb is in the past tense (lit. 'needed') but the English translation has to be present tense. We do not want the user to employ the present tense unless he wishes to convey that he needs money regularly, or expects to need it only in the future--so we provide a note:

चाहिनु caahinu, pr. caainu, alt. pr. caahinu, VB INT. to be wanted, needed, required. (Note: an impersonal construction used only in the 3rd sg. The present tense, 'caahincha' tends to mean 'it is needed (generally)' or 'it will be needed'. The past tense, 'caahiyo', means 'it is needed now', or 'it was needed'. The English translation usually employs a transitive construction.)

4. We provide an English-Nepali index. A glance at the sample entry for the English work *work*, provided on the following page, will demonstrate the usefulness of this volume.

Sample Entry from the English-Nepali Index

WORK. Colleague, co-worker, partner: सहभागिता sahabhaagitaa. Factory, workshop: कारखाना kaarakhaanaa. Hardworking, industrious, diligent: परिश्रमी pariśramii under परिश्रम pariśrama. Hard work, labor: पसिना pasinaa. Heavy workload: कामको भीड़ kaamako bhiiRa under भीड़ bhiiRa. Labor, toil, exertion, hard work: परिश्रम pariśrama. Persistent effort or work, struggle, toil: तपस्या tapasyaa. Reduction (of work, due to efficiency): बचत bacata. To function, work, be in use: चल्नु calnu. To get angry, worked up: दिमाग तताउनु dimaaga tataaunu under दिमाग dimaaga. To labor, toil, work hard: परिश्रम गर्नु pariśrama garnu under परिश्रम pariśrama. To labor, work: श्रम गर्नु śrama garnu under श्रम śrama. To make X angry, get X worked up, drive X crazy: दिमाग तताउनु dimaaga tataaunu under दिमाग dimaaga. To put to work, invest, use X to do Y: लगाउनु lagaaunu. To serve, work: सेवा गर्नु sevaa garnu under सेवा sevaa. To strive, struggle, toil, work oneself to the bone: तपस्या गर्नु tapasyaa garnu under तपस्या tapasyaa. To upset X, get X agitated, worked up: दिमाग बिगार्नु dimaag bigaarnu under दिमाग dimaaga. To work: काम गर्नु kaama garnu under काम(1) kaama. To work hard at X, to do X hard, half kill oneself doing X: दुःख गरेर X-नु duḥkha garera X-nu under दुःख duḥkha. To work hard, exert onself doing X: दुःख गर्नु duḥkha garnu under दुःख duḥkha. Work, deed, act, duty: कार्य kaarya. Work, job, task: काम(1) kaama. Worker (of an organization or party): कार्यकर्ता kaaryakartaa under कार्य kaarya. Workplace, workshop, office: कार्यलय kaaryalaya under कार्य kaarya.

No other Nepali dictionary except Meerendonk, *Basic Gurkhali Dictionary*, does this; and Meerendonk provides only single word equivalents:

work, *kām (garnu, dinu)*

5. We provide cross-references to synonyms, and cross-listings of compounds. In the dictionary manuscript, *kaama aaunu* can be found under *aaunu* as well as under *kaama*. Under *kaama*, the words *kartabya*, 'duty' and *kaarya*, 'work, deed, act' are mentioned.

By making truly effective use of these tried-and-true lexicographical devices, *A Practical Dictionary* attempts to treat the basic vocabulary of the language as comprehensively as possible. Our objective is to produce students who graduate from *A Practical Dictionary* to using monolingual Nepali-Nepali dictionaries.

Processing of *A Practical Dictionary* with *LEXWARE* from start to finish on a PC computer rather than a main frame has demonstrated that this can be done with fairly minor modifications in programming.* It has thus provided a useful test of a major software resource for lexicography, for this implies that computer processing of dictionaries may take place in field locations--or any place where one can use a personal computer. If publication of the dictionary is carried out, as planned, by converting the data from an IBM environment to a Macintosh, then this project will also contribute to the development of programming to transfer formatted dictionary files with the computer-generated font shift changes intact, thereby providing a new software resource for scholars who wish to process data files on the IBM, but take advantage of the graphics capability of the Apple/Macintosh.

The manuscript of the dictionary which has been submitted with this report is a semi-final version, and will be evaluated before formal publication, as well as being proofed and corrected by the editors in Nepal, especially by Dr. Dahal. In-use evaluation of the manuscript is being performed at the University of Wisconsin during the academic years 1986-1987 and 1987-1988, and during summer 1988. Evaluation will also be performed during the second year Nepali class projected for summer, 1986 at the University of California. Copies of the dictionary manuscript were also mailed to scholars during winter 1986 and their comments and suggestions requested. Based on their critiques as well as

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*With a total of 2,355,567 bytes (1,522,609 in the Nepali-English file and 830,287 in the index), *A Practical Dictionary* is the biggest file to have been processed on the PC to date.

on observations made during in-class evaluations, the manuscript will be revised and corrected as necessary. Entries processed between December 1, 1986 and June 30, 1987 will also be incorporated at this point.

Three experts who have already contributed valuable comments on our work, and whom we plan to contact, are:

Dr. Theodore Riccardi
609 Kent Hall
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027

Dr, Krishna Pradhan
Department of South Asian Studies
1242 Van Hise Hall
University of Wisconsin
Madison, WI 53706

Col. John Cross
Post Box 144
Pokhara, Nepal

After the anticipated evaluations and corrections have been received, and the manuscript has been reviewed by its Nepali editors, publication will be undertaken. In our proposal for computerized publication of the dictionary, submitted to the U.S.D.E. on December 2, 1986 we compared costs and benefits of of various approaches to publication, and determined that the most cost-effective procedure is to convert the files to a Macintosh environment and prepare camera-ready copy on a Mac Plus, printing it on an Apple LaserWriter. By doing this we can take advantage of a new devanagari font called *JAIPUR*, recently designed by Dr. Kenneth Bryant of the University of British Columbia. *JAIPUR* has a variable resolution, printing with 300 dots per linear inch on the LaserWriter. It offers any size type, plus italics, boldface, roman diacritics and right-justification. The printed text is comparable in appearance to typeset copy, but publication costs are lower; and with the files stored and maintained in the IBM and re-transferable at any time, republication costs are even lower. The ultimate goal would be the development of a publication process which could be repeated whenever supplements or new editions are required, and which would become increasingly self-supporting, through reductions in publication costs as well as through the creation of a clientele willing to support a dictionary which responds to their needs. Funds received from the dictionary's purchasers could be put into a rotating fund used for updates of

the dictionary and new editions, to ensure that the dictionary continues to reflect the changing state of the Nepali language, as well as the needs of American learners and users of Nepali.

Appendix A

TIMETABLE, 1985-1986

JULY 15, 1986 - SEPTEMBER 28, 1985: BERKELEY

- Resolve questions about computerization of data-entry, data-processing, and manuscript production
- Review policies concerning treatment of sociolinguistic variation and lack of standardization
- Discuss and resolve issues concerning entry selection and transcriptions
- Review glossary entries with Dr. Krishna Pradhan
- Encode glossary data into computer in the LEXWARE format

SEPTEMBER 29 - OCTOBER 3, 1985: HONOLULU

- Review glossary data in LEXWARE format with Dr. Hsu; prepare finderlist of glossary; make revisions in LEXWARE as needed

OCTOBER 7 - JUNE 10, 1986: KATHMANDU

- Encode computer entries prepared by Raghu Ghimire, junior researcher officer during summer 1985
- Hire a second research officer
- Rent a computer from Data Systems International
- Train research staff in necessary word-processing skills
- Review glossary manuscript with Dr. Ballabh Mani Dahal
- Continue the on-going process of entry preparation on index cards, checking, encoding, and checking of the draft manuscript by Dr. Dahal
- Continue with Dr. Dahal to review policies concerning treatment of sociolinguistic variation and lack of standardization

NOTE: Processing of entries by the research staff in Kathmandu continued until June 30, 1986

JUNE 23 - NOVEMBER 30, 1986: BERKELEY

- (With Dr. Hsu) prepare the formatting programs PREPSAR and PREPENG, test them on a newly purchased Toshiba 1340 and make revisions as necessary; prepare and test programs for computer generation and checking of cross references and cross listings; check programs to provide for large volume of data to be processed
- (With Minu Singh) continue entry-preparation, completing entries which could not be finalized in Kathmandu;
- Complete encoding of entries into the computer
- Generate cross-listings and sort them into the dictionary
- Generate the Finderlist
- Correct and proof the manuscript
- Run formatting programs
- Print the manuscript

DICTIONARY SAMPLE IN LIST-FORMAT


```
1 .abb   agi
            sp     agi
            pr     agi
            xlof   agHi {aghi

2 .abb   agil+tira
            sp     agiltira
            pr     agiltira
            xlof   agHil+tira {aghiltira = agHi {aghi

3 .abb   agil+lo
            sp     agillo
            pr     agillo
            xlof   agHil+lo {aghillo = agHi {aghi

4 .hw    agHi
            sp     aghi
            pr     agi
            alpr   aghi
            xl     agi {agi
              1ps     ADV
                11df     *already
                11il     bas agi chuTyo |the bus already left

                12df     *before, *previous|ly, *former|ly
                12il     agi aaeko keTo |the boy who came before
                  (previously)
                12il     agi esto calan thiena |formerly this custom did
                  not exist
              2ps     PPN
                21df     facing, in *front of <*face>
                21il     raamko agi basnos |please sit facing Ram

                22df     *ago
                22note   When used with expressions of time, %-ko| may
                  be omitted after the noun preceding %aghi|.
                22il     das din agi |ten days ago
              3ps     CONJ
              3df     before (joining two clauses)
              3il     ghar jaanubhandaa agi kaam saka |finish the job
                before going home
            seealso   sak+nu {saknu

      ..em    agHi nE
                sp     aghi nai
                pr     agi nai
                alpr   aghi nai
                ps     ADV
                df     *already, *long *ago
                il     kaam agi nai sakiyo |the work was finished long
                  ago

      ..der   agHil+lo
                sp     aghillo
                pr     agillo
                alpr   aghillo
```


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```
      gen
      xl    agil+lo {agillo
        1ps    ADJ
          11df    *first
          11il    byaanako agillo bas |the first bus in the
            morning

          12df    *former
          12il    duiTaa kuraamaa agillo kuraacaai~ malaai
            raamro laagyo |I prefer the former of the two
            things

          13df    *front, *anterior
          13il    saaikalko agillo paangraamaa haawaa chaina
            |there is no air in the bicycle's front tire
          13il    mandirko agillo bhaagmaa dherai murtiharu
            chan |in the anterior section of the temple there
            are many statues (of deities)

          14df    *last$1 (in expressions of time)
          14il    agillo haptaa |last week
        2ps    NOM
        2df    the *former
        2il    duiTaa bicaarmaa agillobhandaa pachillo dherai
          Thik laagyo |of the two ideas, the latter strikes
          (me) as much better than the former

..red   agHi-agHi
        sp    aghi-aghi
        pr    agi-agi
        alpr  aghi-aghi
        ps    ADV
        df    a long *time *ago, in times gone by
        il    agi-agi moTar thiena, hi~Rnu parthyo |in times
          gone by there were no cars; one had to walk

..cpd   agHi-pacHi
        sp    aghi-pachi
        pr    agi-pachi
        alpr  aghi-pachi
        ps    ADV
          1df    some *other *time, *before, on other
            *occasion|s
          1il    yo kaam a.ile nagara, agi-pachi garepani huncha
            |don't do this work now; it's all right to do it
            some other time
          1il    u agi-pachi sadai~ aau~thyo, tara aaja aaena
            |he always used to come before, but he hasn't come
            today

          2df    *general|ly, *usual|ly
          2il    ma agi-pachi byaanai uThthe~ |I generally get
            up early in the morning(s)

          3df    in single *file, one after another,
            sequentially <*sequence>
```


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```
    3il    baaTo sa~a~guro cha, agi-pachi garera jaau |the
      path is narrow (so) go in single file
    3il    yauTai samaemaa hi~Ryau~ tara agi-pachi pugyau~
      |we left at the same time but arrived one after
      another

    4df    *surround|ed by
    4il    uskaa agi-pachi Thulaa maancheharu chan |he is
      surrounded by powerful men

..cpd   agHi lAg+nu
    sp     aghi laagnu
    pr     agi laagnu
    alpr   aghi laagnu
    ps     VB TR
      1df    to go *first, go *ahead
      1il    netaaharu celaaharuko agi laage |the leaders
        went ahead of their followers

      2df    to *lead, *guide
      2il    agi laagnos, ma pachi laagchu |you please lead
        and I'll follow
      2cf    agARi baRHAunu {agaaRi baRhaaunu = agARi
        {agaaRi

..cpd   agHil+tira
    sp     aghiltira
    pr     agiltira
    xl     agil+tira {agiltira
    alpr   aghiltira
    ps     ADV
    df     in *front of, facing <*face>
    il     gharko agiltira Thulo rukh cha |there is a big
      tree in front of the house
    il     mandirko agiltira pasal |the shop facing the
      temple

..cpd   agHi sar+nu
    sp     aghi sarnu
    pr     agi sarnu
    alpr   aghi sarnu
    ps     VB INT
      1df    to *advance
      1il    sipaa.iharu agi sare |the soldiers advanced
      1syn   agARi baRH\nu {agaaRi baRhnu = agARi {agaaRi

      2df    to make *progress
      2il    bikaasko kaam katti agi sareko chaina |the work
        of development has not progressed at all (lit. how
        very much it hasn't progressed)

      3df    to *volunteer to do X
      3il    *keTaakeTiharu paRna bhanepachi alchi garchan
        tara khelna bhane aghi sarchan |when you tell (lit.
        after telling) the children to study, they're lazy,
        but if it's play, they volunteer
```


BEST COPY AVAILABLE

```
        4df    to *incite, *instigate
        4il    u naraamro kaammaa aghi sarcha |he instigates
          corrupt behavior

5 .xr   agHil+lo
          sp    aghillo
          pr    agillo
            1ps    ADJ
              11df    first

              12df    former

              13df    front

              14df    last$1 (in expressions of time)
            2ps    NOM
            2df    the former
          derof  agHi {aghi

6 .xr   aber
          sp    abera
          pr    aber
          ps    ADV
          df    late
          derof  ber$1 {bera

7 .xr   abelA
          sp    abelaa
          pr    abelaa
            1ps    ADV
            1df    late

            2ps    NOM
            2df    delay
          derof  belA {belaa

8 .xr   asam+bHav
          sp    asambhava
          pr    asambhab
          ps    ADJ
          df    impossible
          derof  sam+bHav {sambhava

9 .abb  esbelA
          sp    esbelaa
          pr    esbelaa
          xlof  yasbelA {yasabelaa = belA {belaa

10 .hw  kAm $1
          sp    kaama
          pr    kaam
          ps    NOM
            1df    *work, *job, *task
            1il    dherai kaam |a lot of work
            1il    gaaro kaam |a difficult task
            1il    yo mero kaam hoina |this is not my job
```

```
    2df    *deed, *act
    2il    paapko kaamko sajaae~ |punishment for an evil deed
    2il    gair-kaanuni kaam |illegal act

    3df    *duty, *responsibility
    3il    baa-aamaalaai hernu mero kaam ho |it is my duty to
      look after (my) parents
    3cf    kar+tab+ya {kartabya

    4df    *occupation, *employment, *profession
    4il    daaiko kaam pasalko kaam ho |(my) elder brother's
      occupation is shopkeeping

    5df    *business
    5il    timro pasalko kaam kasto cha? |how's business at
      your shop?
    5il    yo timro kaam hoina |this is not your business

    6df    *objective
    6il    yo kaam saphal paara |achieve this objective
  cf    kAr+ya {kaarya

..cpd  kAm Aunu
    sp     kaama aaunu
    pr     kaam aaunu
    ps     VB INT
    df     to be of *use, *useful
    il     garmimaa sirakko kaam aau~daina |a quilt is of no
      use in the summer

..cpd  kAm gar+nu
    sp     kaama garnu
    pr     kaam garnu
    ps     VB TR
      1df    to *work
      1il    ca~a~Rai kaam garne maanche |a fast worker
        (lit. fast working man)

      2df    to be *employ|ed, have an *occupation
      2il    tapaai~ ke kaam garnuhuncha? |what is your
        occupation?
      2cf    jAgir kHAnu {jaagira khaanu = jAgir {jaagira

..cpd  kAm lAg+nu
    sp     kaama laagnu
    pr     kaam laagnu
    ps     VB INT
    df     to be *useful, *handy
    il     timile dieko kitaab dherai kaam laagyo |the book
      you gave me was very useful
    il     yo bha~a~Ro bhaat pakaauna kaam laagcha |this pot
      is handy for cooking rice
```

```
        ...der   kAm lAg+ne
                   sp    kaama laagne
                   pr    kaam laagne
                   ps    ADJ
                   df    *useful, *handy
                   il    kaam laagne kuraa |a useful thing

11 .abb   tesbelA
             sp    tesabelaa
             pr    tesbelaa
             xlof  t+yasbelA {tyasabelaa = belA {belaa

12 .xr    t+yasbelA
             sp    tyasabelaa
             pr    tesbelaa
             ps    ADV
             df    then
             seqof  belA {belaa

13 .hw    ber$1
             sp    bera
             pr    ber
             ps    NOM
             df    *while, *time, short period of time
             il    kei ber basepachi bas aayo |after waiting a little
               while a bus came
             il    usle khaanaa pakaauna dherai ber lagaau~cha |he takes
               a long time to cook food

       ..der   aber
                 sp    abera
                 pr    aber
                 alpr  ber
                 alsp  ber$2 {bera
                 gen
                 ps    ADV
                 df    *late
                 il    aber bhayo |it's late (lit. became late)
                 cf    abelA {abelaa = belA {belaa
                 cf    DHilo {Dhilo

       ..seq   ek+ber
                 sp    ekbera
                 pr    ekber
                 ps    ADV
                 df    some *day, *once, once upon a time
                 il    ekber ma pani candramaa pugchu |some day I too
                   will go to the moon

14 .abb   ber$2
             sp    bera
             pr    ber
             alspof  aber {abera = ber $1 {bera
```

```
15 .hw    belA
             sp    belaa
             pr    belaa
             ps    NOM
               1df    *time
               1il    jaaRoko belaa |winter-time

               2df    *opportunity
               2il    himaal herne belaa |an opportunity to see the
                 Himalayas
               2cf    THAu~ {Thaau~
               2cf    mOkA {maukaa
             cf    kHera$2 {khera
             cf    bakHat {bakhata
             cf    ber {bera
             cf    samaya {samaya

       ..der   abelA
               sp    abelaa
               pr    abelaa
               gen
                 1ps    ADV
                 1df    *late
                 1il    alchi byaana abelaa uThcha |a lazy man gets up
                   late (in the) morning

                 2ps    NOM
                 2df    *delay
                 2il    das mineT abelaako ek rupiya~a~ jarimaanaa |a
                   one rupee fine for every ten minutes' delay
               cf    aber {abera = ber$1 {bera
               cf    DHilo {Dhilo

       ..id    ekE belAko
               sp    ekai belaako
               pr    ekai belaako
               ps    ADJ
               df    *contemporary, of the same *age or *era
               il    aileko raajaa ra meraa daai ekai belaakaa chan
                 |the present king and my brother are contemporaries

       ..cpd   kAT+ne belA
               sp    kaaTne belaa
               pr    kaaTne belaa
               ps    NOM
               df    harvest time
               seeunder  kAT+nu {kaaTnu

       ..seq   belAmA
               sp    belaamaa
               pr    belaamaa
               ps    ADV
               df    in, on *time, in X *season
               il    belaamaa pharka hai |do get back on time
               il    paani parne belaamaa Treking garna hu~daina |one
                 shouldn't trek in the rainy season
```


BEST COPY AVAILABLE

```
..seq   belAle
          sp    belaale
          pr    belaale
          ps    ADV
          df    by *chance, *fortuitous|ly
          il    belaale gardaa nepaal aae~ |by chance I came to
            Nepal

..seq   t+yasbelA
          sp    tyasabelaa
          pr    tesbelaa
          alpr  tyasbelaa
          xl    tesbelA {tesabelaa
          gen
          ps    ADV
          df    *then, at that *moment, at that *time
          il    tesbelaa u gharmaa thiena |at that time he was not
            at home
          cf    t+yatikHera {tyatikhera = kHera$2 {khera

..seq   yasbelA
          sp    yasabelaa
          pr    esbelaa
          alpr  yasbelaa
          xl    esbelA {esbelaa
          gen
          ps    ADV
          df    *now, right now, at this *moment; at this *time
          il    u esbelaa aau~daicha |he's coming right now
          il    esbelaa koi pani aphismaa chaina holaa |there's
            probably nobody in the office at this time
          il    esbelaa Thik tin bajyo |right now it's exactly
            three o'clock
          cf    ahile {ahile

16 .xr    yasbelA
            sp    yasabelaa
            pr    esbelaa
            ps    ADV
            df    now
            seqcf  belA {belaa

17 .abb   sam+bHab
            sp    sambhaba
            pr    sambhab
            varof  sam+bHav {sambhava

18 .hw    sam+bHav
            sp    sambhava
            pr    sambhab
            alpr  sambhau
            nspr  sambab
            var   sam+bHab {sambhaba
            ps    ADJ
              1df   *possible
              1il   sagarmaathaa caRna sambhab ho tara junsukai
                maanchele garna sakdaina |it is possible to climb
                Everest, but not just anyone can do it
```


BEST COPY AVAILABLE

```
      2df    *probable, *likely
      2il    aaja paani parna sambhab chaina |it isn't likely
        to rain today

..der  asam+bHav
        sp    asambhava
        pr    asambhab
        gen
        ps    ADJ
          1df    *im*possible
          1il    paani binaa ba~a~cna asambhab cha |it is
            impossible to survive without water

          2df    *im*probable, *unlikely
          2il    aaja paani parna asambhab cha |it is unlikely
            to rain today

..der  sam+bHAvanA
        sp    sambhaavanaa
        pr    sambhaabanaa
        ps    NOM
          1df    possibility <*possible>
          1il    yo kaam siddyaaune kunai sambhaabanaa chaina
            |there is absolutely no possibility of finishing
            this job

          2df    probability <*probable>
          2il    juwaamaa jitne sambhaabanaa nikai kam huncha
            |the probability of winning at gambling is very low
```

Appendix C

DICTIONARY SAMPLE IN PARAGRAPH-FORMAT

(अगि sp. pr. agi. See अघि aghi.)

(अगिल्तिर sp. pr. agiltira. See अघिल्तिर aghiltira (under अघि aghi).)

(अगिल्लो sp. pr. agillo. See अघिल्लो aghillo (under अघि aghi).)

अघि aghi, pr. agi, alt. pr. aghi, 1. ADV. a) already: bas agi chuTyo, the bus already left. b) before, previously, formerly: agi aaeko keTo, the boy who came before (previously). agi esto calan thiena, formerly this custom did not exist. 2. PPN. a) facing, in front of: raamko agi basnos, please sit facing Ram. b) ago. (Note: When used with expressions of time, '-ko' may be omitted after the noun preceding 'aghi'.) das din agi, ten days ago. 3. CONJ. before (joining two clauses): ghar jaanubhandaa agi kaam saka, finish the job before going home. --See also सक्नु saknu.

--अघि नै (emph.) aghi nai, pr. agi nai, alt. pr. aghi nai, ADV. already, long ago: kaam agi nai sakiyo, the work was finished long ago.

--अघिल्लो (deriv.) aghillo, pr. agillo, alt. pr. aghillo 1. ADJ. a) first: byaanako agillo bas, the first bus in the morning. b) former: duiTaa kuraamaa agillo kuraacaaĩ malaai raamro laagyo, I prefer the former of the two things. c) front, anterior: saaikalko agillo paangraamaa haawaa

chaina, there is no air in the bicycle's front tire. mandirko agillo bhaagmaa dherai murtiharu chan, in the anterior section of the temple there are many statues (of deities). d) last (in expressions of time): agillo haptaa, last week. 2. NOM. the former: duiTaa bicaarmaa agillobhandaa pachillo dherai Thik laagyo, of the two ideas, the latter strikes (me) as much better than the former.

--अघि-अघि (redup.) aghi-aghi, pr. agi-agi, alt. pr. aghi-aghi, ADV. a long time ago, in times gone by: agi-agi moTar thiena, hĩRnu parthyo, in times gone by there were no cars; one had to walk.

--अघि-पछि (cpd.) aghi-pachi, pr. agi-pachi, alt. pr. aghi-pachi, ADV. a) some other time, before, on other occasions: yo kaam a.ile nagara, agi-pachi garepani huncha, don't do this work now; it's all right to do it some other time. u agi-pachi sadaĩ aaũthyo, tara aaja aaena, he always used to come before, but he hasn't come today. b) generally, usually: ma agi-pachi byaanai uThthẽ, I generally got up early in the morning(s). c) in single file, one after another, sequentially: baaTo sããguro cha, agi-pachi garera jaau, the path is narrow (so) go in single file. yauTai samaemaa hĩRyaũ tara agi-pachi pugyaũ, we left at the same time but arrived one after another. d) surrounded by: uskaa agi-pachi Thulaa maancheharu chan, he is surrounded by powerful men.

--अघि लाग्नु (cpd.) aghi laagnu, pr. agi laagnu, alt. pr. aghi laagnu, VB TR. a) to go first, go ahead: netaaharu celaaharuko agi laage, the leaders went ahead of their followers. b) to lead, guide: agi laagnos, ma pachi laagchu, you please lead and I'll follow. cf. अगाड़ि बढ़ाउनु agaaRi baRhaaunu (under अगाड़ि agaaRi).

--अघिल्तिर (cpd.) aghiltira, pr. agiltira, alt. pr. aghiltira, ADV. in front of, facing: gharko agiltira Thulo rukh cha, there is a big tree in front of the house. mandirko agiltira pasal, the shop facing the temple.

--अघि सर्नु (cpd.) aghi sarnu, pr. agi sarnu, alt. pr. aghi sarnu, VB INT. a) to advance: sipaa.iharu agi sare, the soldiers advanced. syn. अगाड़ि बढ़्नु agaaRi baRhnu (under अगाड़ि agaaRi). b) to make progress: bikaasko kaam katti agi sareko chaina, the work of development has not progressed at all (lit. how very much it hasn't progressed). c) to volunteer to do X: keTaakeTiharu paRna bhanepachi alchi garchan tara khelna bhane aghi sarchan, when you tell (lit. after telling) the children to study, they're lazy, but if it's play, they volunteer. d) to incite, instigate: u naraamro kaammaa aghi sarcha, he instigates corrupt behavior.

अघिल्लो aghillo, pr. agillo, 1. ADJ. a) first; b) former; c) front; d) last (in expressions of time). 2. NOM. the former. --Deriv. of अघि aghi.

अबेर abera, pr. aber, ADV. late. --Deriv. of बेर(1) bera.

अबेला sp. pr. abelâa, 1. ADV. late. 2. NOM. delay. --Deriv. of बेला belaa.

असम्भव asambhava, pr. asambhab, ADJ. impossible. --Deriv. of सम्भव sambhava.

(एसबेला sp. pr. esbelaa. See यसबेला yasabelaa (under बेला belaa).)

काम(1) kaama, pr. kaam, NOM. a) work, job, task: dherai kaam, a lot of work. gaaro kaam, a difficult task. yo mero kaam hoina, this is not my job. b) deed, act: paapko kaamko sajaaẽ, punishment for an evil deed. gair-kaanuni kaam, illegal act. c) duty, responsibility: baa-aamaalaai hernu mero kaam ho, it is my duty to look after (my) parents. cf. कर्तव्य kartabya. d) occupation, employment, profession: daaiko kaam pasalko kaam ho, (my) elder brother's occupation is shopkeeping. e) business: timro pasalko kaam kasto cha?, how's business at your shop? yo timro kaam hoina, this is not your business. f) objective: yo kaam saphal paara, achieve this objective. --Cf. कार्य kaarya.

--काम आउनु (cpd.) kaama aaunu, pr. kaam aaunu, VB INT. to be of use, useful: garmimaa sirakko kaam aaũdaina, a quilt is of no use in the summer.

--काम गर्नु (cpd.) kaama garnu, pr. kaam garnu, VB TR. a) to work: cāāRai kaam garne maanche, a fast worker (lit. fast working man). b) to be employed, have an occupation: tapaaī ke kaam garnuhuncha?, what is your occupation? cf. जागिर खानु jaagira khaanu (under जागिर jaagira).

--काम लाग्नु (cpd.) kaama laagnu, pr. kaam laagnu, VB INT. to be useful, handy: timile dieko kitaab dherai kaam laagyo, the book you gave me was very useful. yo bhāāRo bhaat pakaauna kaam laagcha, this pot is handy for cooking rice.

--काम लाग्ने (deriv.) kaama laagne, pr. kaam laagne, ADJ. useful, handy: kaam laagne kuraa, a useful thing.

(तेसबेला tesabelaa, pr. tesbelaa. See त्यसबेला tyasabelaa (under बेला belaa).)

त्यसबेला tyasabelaa, pr. tesbelaa, ADV. then. --Seq. of बेला belaa.

बेर(1) bera, pr. ber, NOM. while, time, short period of time: kei ber basepachi bas aayo, after waiting a little while a bus came. usle khaanaa pakaauna dherai ber lagaaũcha, he takes a long time to cook food.

--अबेर (deriv.) abera, pr. aber, alt. pr. ber [alt.: बेर(2) bera] ADV. late: aber bhayo, it's late (lit. became late). --Cf. अबेला abelaa (under बेला belaa); --Cf. ढिलो Dhilo.

--एक्बेर (seq.) ekbera, pr. ekber, ADV. some day, once, once upon a time: ekber ma pani candramaa pugchu, some day I too will go to the moon.

बेर(2) bera, pr. ber. --Alt. sp. of अबेर abera (under बेर(1) bera).

बेला sp. pr. belaa, NOM. a) time: jaaRoko belaa, winter-time. b) opportunity: himaal herne belaa, an opportunity to see the Himalayas. cf. ठाउँ Thaaũ; cf. मौका maukaa. --Cf. खेर(2) khera; --Cf. बखत bakhata; --Cf. बेर bera; --Cf. समय samaya.

--अबेला (deriv.) sp. pr. abelaa 1. ADV. late: alchi byaana abelaa uThcha, a lazy man gets up late (in the) morning. 2. NOM. delay: das mineT abelaako ek rupiyãã jarimaanaa, a one rupee fine for every ten minutes' delay. --Cf. अबेर abera (under बेर(1) bera); --Cf. ढिलो Dhilo.

--एकै बेलाको (idiom) sp. pr. ekai belaako, ADJ. contemporary, of the same age or era: aileko raajaa ra meraa daai ekai belaakaa chan, the present king and my brother are contemporaries.

--काट्ने बेला (cpd.) sp. pr. kaaTne belaa, NOM. harvest time. --See under काट्नु kaaTnu.

--बेलामा (seq.) sp. pr. belaamaa, ADV. in, on time, in X season: belaamaa pharka hai, do get back on time. paani parne belaamaa Treking garna hũdaina, one shouldn't trek in the rainy season.

--बेलाले (seq.) sp. pr. belaale, ADV. by chance, fortuitously: belaale gardaa nepaal aaĕ, by chance I came to Nepal.

--त्यसबेला (seq.) tyasabelaa, pr. tesbelaa, alt. pr. tyasbelaa, ADV. then, at that moment, at that time: tesbelaa u gharmaa thiena, at that time he was not at home. --Cf. त्यतिखेर tyatikhera (under खेर(2) khera).

--यसबेला (seq.) yasabelaa, pr. esbelaa, alt. pr. yasbelaa, ADV. now, right now, at this moment; at this time: u esbelaa aaũdaicha, he's coming right now. esbelaa koi pani aphismaa chaina holaa, there's probably nobody in the office at this time. esbelaa Thik tin bajyo, right now it's exactly three o'clock. --Cf. अहिले ahile.

यसबेला yasabelaa, pr. esbelaa, ADV. now. --Seq. of बेला belaa.

सम्भब sambhaba, pr. sambhab. --Var. of सम्भव sambhava.

सम्भव sambhava, pr. sambhab, alt. pr. sambhau, non-standard pr. sambab [var.: सम्भब sambhaba] ADJ. a) possible: sagarmaathaa caRna sambhab ho tara junsukai maanchele garna sakdaina, it is possible to climb Everest, but not just anyone can do it. b) probable, likely: aaja paani parna sambhab chaina, it isn't likely to rain today.

--असम्भव (deriv.) asambhava, pr. asambhab ADJ. a) impossible: paani binaa bããcna asambhab cha, it is impossible to survive without water. b) improbable, unlikely: aaja paani parna asambhab cha, it is unlikely to rain

today.

--सम्भावना (deriv.) sambhaavanaa, pr. sambhaabanaa, NOM. a) possibility: yo kaam siddyaaune kunai sambhaabanaa chaina, there is absolutely no possibility of finishing this job. b) probability: juwaamaa jitne sambhaabanaa nikai kam huncha, the probability of winning at gambling is very low.

Appendix D

INDEX OF BAND NAMES

HEADWORD BANDS

1. Manually generated headword bands

.HW	headword
.MAB	headword of a manually generated abbreviated entry
.INFL	headword of manually generated cross-listed inflected form of of a main headword

2. Computer-generated headword bands:

.ABB	headwords of entries generated by means of VAR, ALSP and XL bands
.XR	headwords of raised sub-entries generated by GEN bands

SUBENTRY HEADWORD BANDS

Sub-entry headword bands (excluding dummy sub-entries).

..EM (emph.)	emphatic form of a headword
..DER (deriv.)	derived form of a headword
..RED (redup.)	reduplication of a main headword
..CJPPL (conj. ppl.)	conjunctive participle
..IMPPL1 (imp. ppl.)	imperfect participle
..IND (indef.)	simple indefinite
..INFPPL (inf. ppl.)	infinitival particple
..PFPPL1 (1st. perf. ppl)	first perfect participle
..PRSPF (pres. perf.)	present perfect
..CPD (cpd.)	compound (may be of various types, e.g. noun + noun, noun + verb, etc.)
..SEQ (seq.)	sequence formed from two main entries
..ID (idiom)	idiomatic sequence

(For ..AMP and ..AMPNOTE, see DUMMY SUBENTRIES)

ENTRY LEVEL SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION BANDS

SP	provides the spelling in the spelling transcription
PR	provides the pronunciation in the pronunciation transcription
[ALPR]	shows an alternate, acceptable pronunciation
[NSPR]	shows a non-standard pronunciation
[ALSO]	shows a variant form which is more than a difference in pronunciation or spelling
PS	part of speech
DF	definition
IL	illustration (from citation), in pronunciation transcription up to the vertical bar

OPTIONAL BANDS AVAILABLE AT ENTRY OR MODE LEVELS

LW	indicates that the word is borrowed
LIT	provides the literal meaning of a compound or phrase in the previous band
NOTE	provides general information of a miscellaneous nature
GR	provides grammatical information, usage, collocation; explicates or expands information contained in a PR, PS, DF or IL band
FRAME	contains a statement about the syntax of the headword in a formula using X, Y and Z to represent other variables
FRAMEPLUS	provides a mechanism for attaching information in English to the formula of a frame
SL	provides relevant sociolinguistic information

CROSS-REFERENCE GENERATING BANDS

VAR	tells the computer to make an abbreviated cross-reference entry (.ABB) which has a second, acceptable spelling, but the same pronunciation as the main entry
XL	tells the computer to make an abbreviated cross-reference entry (.ABB) wth a non-standard spelling, to help readers find words they can pronounce, but not spell
ALSP	tells the computer to make an abbreviated cross-reference entry (.ABB) which has a second, acceptable spelling with a second, matching pronunciation (taken from the ALPR band)
GEN	tells the computer to raise a subentry to main entry status in some other part of the dictionary (.XR) and refer the reader back to the main entry

CONVENTIONS FOR MANUALLY GENERATED CROSS-REFERENCES

SYN	synonym: another headword with the same meaning as the definition preceding the SYN band; it may be restricted to a mode or apply to the entire entry
CF	compare the referred word with this one for similarities or differences. Like SYNs, CFs may be restricted to a mode or apply to the entire entry
SEEALSO	refers the reader to a word with a similar meaning which the reader is encouraged to compare with the entry

DUMMY SUB-ENTRIES

These are a device for providing amplification of or notes on main entries. As in other sub-entries, they may contain entry-level bands (SP and GR, etc.)

..AMP follows a main entry and amplifies it.

..AMPNOTE follows a main entry, providing an additional note on it.

CM used in AMPS nd AMPNOTES. Contains the required information

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Reader, Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, 1978-1982

Lecturer, Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, 1964-1978

6. Publications: See Attached List

7. Administration:
1. Member, Royal Commission for Higher Education, 1981-1983
2. Member, Nepali Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, 1980
3. Member, Nepali Delegation to the Conference of the Afro-Asian Legal Consultative Committee, 1985.
4. Chairman, Linguistic Society of Nepal, 1984 - present
5. Chairman, Nepali Compulsory Subject Committee, 1982 - present
6. Member, Executive Committee, Nepal Social Science Research Council, 1983 - present
7. Member, Standing Committee, Nepali Subject Committee, 1985 - present

(Continued)

BALLABH MANI DAHAL

(Administration)

8. Member, Subject Committee, International Language Committee, 1978 - present
9. Member, Research Committee, Humanities & Social Sciences, 1975 - present
10. Member, Faculty Board, Institute of Sanskrit, Tribhuvan University, 1970 - present

8. Statement of Interest:

My primary interest in lexicography (science of dictionary preparation) concerns (a) the development of lexicographical materials of all types in Nepali, to improve resources for the study of Nepali; and (b) the development especially of bilingual pedagogical dictionaries for the instruction of foreign learners. Such a task requires the cooperation of both a Nepali-speaking scholar with training in linguistics and experience in lexicography, as well as an English-speaking linguist with an extensive background in Nepali and other Indo-Aryan languages.

My participation in this project will greatly enhance my ability to contribute to the teaching and development of the Nepali language.

BALLABH MANI DAHAL

Publications

1. Books

Nepali Brhat Śabda-Koś (Co-Chief Editor with K.P. Parajuli et. al.): Royal Nepal Academy (Kathmandu), 1984

Nepali Segmental Phonology (with A. Hale and C.M. Bandhu): Summer Institute of Linguistics (Kathmandu), 1971.

Some Sound Laws and Sound Changes (with B.K. Pokhrel): Birat Nagar (Nepal), 1970 (in Nepali)

2. Research Papers (Nepali)

Varieties of Language, C.D.C., Tribhuvan University, 1984

Sound Changes in Middle Nepali, Wangmaya, Vol. 4, 1984

Sino-Tibetan Languages of Nepal, Wangmay Vol. 3, 1983

Functional Nepali, C.D.C., Tribhuvan University, 1976

The Problems of Medium in Higher Education in Nepal Education and Development, National Education Committee, 1980

Nepali Language and Dictionaries, Nepali Bhasa Adhigosthi Royal Nepal Academy, 1977

Nepali Syllable Structure, Rachana, 1976

The Interpretation of Written Records, Prajna, Royal Nepal Academy, 1979

3. Research Papers (English)

Nepali Fictive Kinship Terms, Linguistic Society of Nepal, 1984

Indigenous Languages and Language Policy in Nepal, Central Institute of Indian Languages/East-West Center, 1980

ANJALI DEWAN

Curriculum Vitae

Address

St. Joseph's High School
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India

Education

1983 — M.A., English Literature, North Bengal University, Matigara, India (II Division)

1981 — B.Ed., North Bengal University, Matigara, India and Sri Ramakrishna B.Ed. College, Darjeeling, India. Coursework in geography, psychology and education (I Division)

1978 — B.A., North Bengal University, Matigara, India. Coursework in general English, alternative English, political science and education (II Division)

1973 — Senior Cambridge, St. Helen's Convent, Kurseong, Darjeeling. Coursework in Hindi, English, physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics and English literature (II Division)

Employment

1974-80 and 1981-85 — Teacher, St. Joseph's High School, Matigara, India. Teaching English language, English literature, science, elocution and general knowledge